

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

## **NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

**TO: The Honorable Judges of the  
United States District Court for the  
Western District of Louisiana**

NOW INTO COURT, through undersigned counsel, come defendant, Colonial County Mutual Insurance Company, and hereby files this Notice of Removal of the above captioned civil action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. §1441 and 28 U.S.C.A. §1446, and hereby removes this matter to the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, based on diversity jurisdiction, and asserts as follows:

I.

This action was brought in the 4th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana on August 9, 2022. The Civil Action number, C20222784, CV1, is titled, *Nikki Harris v. Caleb Durisseau, et al.*

II.

This is a civil action brought by the plaintiff, Nikki Harris, a person of the full age of majority, and, based on information and belief, domiciled in the Parish of Ouachita, State of

Louisiana, who, according to the Petition, sustained injuries on or about September 8, 2021 as a result of an automobile accident in the Parish of Ouachita. A copy of the “Petition for Damages” is attached hereto as part of Exhibit A, *in globo*, as it represents the entirety of the state pleadings in defendants ‘possession.

III.

This action involves a controversy which is between citizens of different states. Nikki Harris is an adult citizen of the State of Louisiana. Defendant, Colonial County Mutual Insurance Company is a foreign insurer organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, with its principal place of business located in the State of Ohio. EDGE TELECOM, LLC is a foreign company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business in Texas.

IV.

The petition was filed on behalf of plaintiff on August 9, 2022. Service to Colonial was effectuated via certified mail on August 30, 2022. Service to Caleb Durisseau and EDGE TELECOM, LLC as not been perfected via Long Arm Statute and remains pending; thus, this removal is timely. The consent to remove this matter to the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana has been obtained from co-defendants, Caleb Durisseau, personally, and EDGE TELECOM, LLC through its corporate representative, John Hill.

V.

This action is one over which the district courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.A § 1332. A party may remove any action from state court to federal court if the action is one over which the district courts of the United State have original jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C.A §1441. The removing party bears the burden of proving that removal is proper and that federal jurisdiction exists. *De Aguilar v. Boeing Co.*, 47 F.3d 1404, 1408 (5<sup>th</sup>

Cir. 1995). In this case, removal was warranted based upon this Court's original jurisdiction as supplied by 28 U.S.C.A § 1332. 28 U.S.C.A § 1332 supplied federal district courts with original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between citizens of different States.

Based upon plaintiff's Petition, the diversity of the parties to this suit does not appear to be contested. The plaintiff is a citizen of Louisiana. Defendant, Caleb Durisseau, is a citizen of the State of Texas, Colonial County Mutual Insurance Company is a citizen of Ohio, and EDGE TELECOM, LLC is a citizen of Texas according to 28 U.S.C.A § 1332. Accordingly, this Court needs only to determine whether the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

## VI.

In order to determine what amount is "in controversy," courts ordinarily refer to the state court petition. *St. Paul Reinsurance Co., Ltd. v. Greenberg*, 134 F.3d 1250, 1253 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Louisiana law mandates that plaintiffs may not petition for a specific monetary amount. La. Code Civ. Proc. Art. 893 (A)(1). However, Article 893 of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure does require "that if a specific amount of damages is necessary to establish the jurisdiction of the court, the right to a jury trial, the lack of jurisdiction of federal courts due to insufficiency of damages, or for other purposes, a general allegation that the claim exceeds or is less than the requisite amount is required" (emphasis added). In this matter, plaintiff alleges she has suffered "serious and disabling injuries" to her "neck, back, head, arms, hands, legs...." Plaintiff also alleges that she is entitled to damages for disability and impairment of earning capacity as a result of the accident.

Defendants must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00. *Manguno v. Prudential Property and Cas. Ins. Co.*, 276 F.3d 720, 723 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002). Defendants, however, are not required to prove to a legal certainty or conclusively that the plaintiffs will recover more than the jurisdictional amount. Instead, defendants need only prove that plaintiff, more likely than not, could recover more than the jurisdictional amount.

Case law has provided guidance as to what types of proof may be offered in order for a removing party to meet the preponderance standard. For example, a court can determine that removal was proper if it is “facially apparent” that the claims are likely above the required jurisdictional amount. *DeAguilar v. Boeing Co.*, 11 F.3d 55, 57 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). This test is performed by referencing the petition and making a determination of whether the claims meet or exceed the jurisdictional amount. In the alternative, the defendant can set forth the facts in controversy, preferably in the removal petition, but sometimes by affidavit or stipulation, that support a finding of the requisite amount. *Jeffcoats v. Rite-Aid Pharmacy*, 2001 WL 1561803 (E.D. La. Dec. 6, 2001) (citing *Allen v. R&H Oil & Gas Co.*, 63 F.3d 1326 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995)).

Once the defendant has met its burden of proving that the claim, more likely than not, exceeds \$75,000.00, the plaintiff can only defeat removal by proving “to a legal certainty” that the claim will not exceed \$75,000.00. *DeAguilar*, 47 F.3d at 1411. In *DeAguilar*, the Court held that a plaintiff can establish to a “legal certainty” that his claim does not meet or exceed the requisite jurisdictional amount by citing an applicable state law that prohibits recovery over the jurisdictional amount. *Id.* If the plaintiff cannot cite such a statute, then “[l]itigants who want to prevent removal *must* file a binding stipulation or affidavit with their complaint” that shows their

commitment to recovery below the federal threshold. *Id.* In this case, plaintiff has failed to execute or file any such Stipulation.

VII.

Here, the petition alleges that plaintiff, Nikki Harris, sustained injuries and is entitled to general damages and special damages, including but not limit to, past and future pain and suffering; medical expenses to date and future medical expenses; disability... loss of future earnings capacity....”

Based on the foregoing, while defendants have no way of knowing the exact monetary value of these damages that are claimed, it seems, more likely than not, that the amount “in controversy” is greater than \$75,000.00.

VIII.

The above-captioned civil action is therefore removable to this United States District Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A §1441 (a) and 28 U.S.C.A §1446.

IX.

A copy of all process, pleadings, and orders served upon defendant is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

X.

This action is removable under and by virtue of the acts of Congress of the United States and the defendant desires to remove it to this Court. Accordingly, defendants, ask that the above-captioned action be removed to this Court, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C.A §1441, *et seq.*

Respectfully Submitted,

**LAW OFFICE OF KIMBERLY G. ANDERSON**



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Counsel for Defendant, Colonial County Mutual Insurance  
Company

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that a copy of the above and foregoing pleading has been served upon all counsel of record by:  U.S. Mail  Facsimile  
 Hand Delivery  Email

this 19<sup>th</sup> day of September 2022.



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Kimberly G. Anderson